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**1988/06/16**

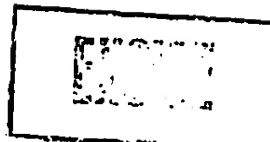


United States Department of State  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

**Intelligence Research Report**

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R4



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# **China's State and Government Leadership After the 7th National People's Congress**

IRR No. 172 - June 16, 1988



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**(U) China's State and Government Leadership After the  
7th National People's Congress**

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No. 172  
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Key Judgments

(LOU) The first session of the 7th Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) in April elected a new People's Republic leadership to a five-year term. This new leadership will bridge the transition to the post-Deng Xiaoping era, and will oversee one of the most complicated stages of Deng's economic reform program (see tables 1-6, appended).

(LOU) Personnel changes at the NPC saw further progress in lowering the average age and raising the educational level of officials at the ministry level and below, but made little progress in rejuvenating the top echelons of the state hierarchy. A number of very old cadre retained senior positions in the NPC and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and the new President and Vice President of the PRC are both older than their predecessors were when elected.

(C) Li Peng, 59, was confirmed as Premier. He presides over a State Council that includes several newly appointed ministers with whom he appears to have career ties. At least 13 of 41 ministers received advanced training in the Soviet Union during the general period when Li also studied there, and a significant number come from the planning and heavy industry bureaucracies with which he has ties (tables 7-8). Li himself

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will serve concurrently as chairman of the Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, a key position for coordinating research into implementation of ongoing reforms and plans for future policy changes.

(C) The top State Council positions appear dominated by leaders who take a somewhat more cautious approach to reform than was the case when Zhao Ziyang was Premier. Vice Premier and Politburo Standing Committee member Yao Yilin will serve as Li's executive officer and will have overall responsibility for economic affairs. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, formerly in charge of coordinating reform plans as well as supervising agriculture and finance, saw the scope of his responsibilities narrowed somewhat. He will handle agriculture, commerce, and foreign trade. ]

(LOU) The replacement of Peng Zhen (86) with Wan (71) as NPC Standing Committee chairman is one of the few cases where the age of top state leaders was significantly lowered. During his tenure as senior Vice Premier, Wan was a forceful proponent of thorough systemic reform. He can be expected to continue to push for reform--particularly through the vehicle of legislation--in his new post. ]

(C) The balance of the NPC leadership has a decidedly more conservative cast, however. Of the 19 vice chairmen, 11 mostly elderly and conservative figures were reelected; two newly elected vice chairmen were passed over for reelection to the Politburo last fall and are considered to be in the conservative wing of the party; and two others are conservatives moving from other posts. Wan probably can count only a handful of strong supporters of reform among the vice chairmen, and several of them are "token" representatives of minority nationalities or political parties.

(C) The promotion of octogenarians Yang Shangkun (presidency) and Wang Zhen (vice presidency) and the transfer of Li Xiannian from President to CPPCC chairman suggest the complex compromises that emerged from last fall's 13th party congress. In exchange for their retirement from the Politburo and the removal of a number of conservative ideologues from the party leadership, assurances were made that several key party veterans would get state positions commensurate with their stature.

(C) At the same time, the election of Yang as President represents another step toward party General Secretary Zhao

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Ziyang's eventual succession to Deng Xiaoping as commander-in-chief of the military. Deng was reelected chairman of the state Central Military Commission (CMC) and, reflecting a similar outcome in the party's military commission last fall, Zhao was named first vice chairman. Both had been named to identical positions in the party's military commission at last fall's party congress. Yang remained "permanent" vice chairman--i.e., executive officer--but likely will have to devote a considerable proportion of his time to his new duties as President. This will give Zhao an opportunity to begin to cement his position within the People's Liberation Army.

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### State Leaders

(C) The election of 81-year-old Yang Shangkun as President and 80-year-old Wang Zhen as Vice President displaced, respectively, 79-year-old Li Xiannian and 81-year-old Ulanhu, who had held the top state posts since 1983. Li reportedly was disgruntled at being forced out in favor of a man several years his senior despite an official policy of rejuvenating the leadership. The CPPCC, to which Li was elected chairman, is a powerless "united front" body composed of intellectual, social, and political luminaries.

(C) Vice President Ulanhu--selected in 1983 as a last-minute replacement for the designated candidate for the position, Liao Chengzhi, who died unexpectedly on the eve of the election--returned to the position he had held prior to his elevation to Vice President: vice chairman of the NPC. Ulanhu reportedly has been in ill health for some time and was expected to step down altogether. He will not likely play an active role at the NPC, despite his nominal position as second-ranking vice chairman, but may have decided not to retire in order to protect the political positions of several of his children who hold relatively high office, including a son, Bu He, chairman--i.e., governor--of the Inner Mongolia government.

(U) Yang will serve concurrently as a member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo and permanent vice chairman and secretary general of the party and state military commissions. Wang retired from the Politburo in 1985 and stepped down as vice chairman of the party's Central Advisory Commission at last fall's party congress.

(C) The election of such elderly figures to top state positions was a controversial step. According to Hong Kong newspapers (which apparently got their information from Hong Kong delegates to the NPC), Yang drew 124 negative votes and 34 abstentions (out of a total of 2,883 ballots cast). Wang, who played an active role in the 1987 ouster of party chief Hu Yaobang and the subsequent campaign against "bourgeois liberalization," received 212 "no" votes and 77 abstentions (table 9).

### National People's Congress

(LOU) Veteran party member Peng Zhen went into full retirement by stepping down as chairman of the NPC Standing

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Committee. Peng retired from the Politburo last fall and, according to China-watching magazines from Hong Kong, spurned appointment to an honorary position on the Central Advisory Commission.

(C) Peng's replacement Wan Li, a Vice Premier since 1980 and a close friend of Deng Xiaoping, was one of the State Council's senior proponents of systemic reform during Zhao Ziyang's tenure as Premier. Wan was passed over for promotion to Premier and to the Politburo Standing Committee, reportedly at the insistence of more conservative leaders. Wan remains a member of the Politburo.

(LOU) In his new post, Wan will be in a position to affect significantly the tone of the annual meetings of the NPC and the bimonthly meetings of its Standing Committee. In July 1986, Wan gave a highly controversial speech calling for greater democratization in decisionmaking, and he can be expected to continue and to enlarge the NPC's recent push for more openness. Wan will also play a major role in passing key pieces of reform legislation.

(C) Wan may lack support from most of the other, more conservative NPC vice chairmen, however (table 2). Senior Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun (74), a party veteran of long standing who retired from the Politburo last fall, may be one of Wan's few reformist colleagues at the top of the NPC. A close associate of Deng Xiaoping, Xi served in Guangdong during the opening of the province's three "special economic zones" and has supported Deng's reforms. More recently, his specialty appears to have been "united front work," including religious and ethnic minority policy.

(C) The third-ranking vice chairman, and concurrent NPC secretary general in charge of day-to-day operations, is Peng Chong (73). Peng was elected to the Politburo in 1977 for his services in rooting out supporters of the "Gang of Four" in east China, especially Shanghai. He was dropped from the Politburo in 1982, apparently because of his opposition to Deng's reform plans, but was given the face-saving position of NPC vice chairman.

(C) The fourth-ranking vice chairman, Wei Guoqing (74), was elected to the Politburo in 1973 for his vigorous crackdown on Cultural Revolution rebels in Guangxi and apparently for services rendered in the aftermath of Defense Minister Lin Biao's abortive coup attempt. Wei is said to have protected Deng after Deng's second purge at the hands of the "Gang of Four" in 1976. If these reports are true, Deng has more than

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returned the favor: Wei was reelected to the Politburo in 1977 and 1982; he finally was forced into retirement in 1985.

(C) Believed to have fallen out with Deng in the late 1970s, Wei reportedly was one of the PLA's most forceful opponents of Deng's reform plans. He was sacked as director of the General Political Department in 1982 and thereafter sidelined, although allowed to remain a Politburo member.

(C) Two other relatively conservative former Politburo members were elected NPC vice chairs: Ni Zhifu, a former model worker and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Mme. Chen Muhua, former Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and former president of the People's Bank of China.

(U) As the leadership of the nation's top legislative and representative body, the vice chairmen of the NPC come from a wide range of backgrounds and affiliations. Five vice chairmen are ethnic minorities; seven are minority party or nonparty figures; and three are career military officers.

(U) Despite the election of several relatively young vice chairmen--Ni Zhifu (55), the Panchen Lama (50), and Wang Hanbin (62), for example--the average age of the NPC leadership did not decline. According to available data, the average age of retiring NPC leaders (vice chairmen and Chairman Peng Zhen) is 83; the average age of those newly elected is 72. Nevertheless, the average age of the chairman and 19 vice chairmen of the 7th NPC is 73.8, the same as the average age of the outgoing NPC leadership at the time of its election in 1983.

(LOU) Election of NPC officials also drew controversy, with one Hong Kong delegate suggesting that Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng (89) not be elected chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the NPC because of his advanced age. Chairman Wan Li and all 19 vice chairmen reportedly received negative votes in the balloting, ranging from a high of 313 against and 45 abstaining in the election of Chen Muhua (67) to a low of 14 opposed and 3 abstaining for Peng Chong. (See table 9 for balloting results.)

(U) Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Li Xiannian's predecessor as chair of the CPPCC is 84-year-old Mme. Deng Yingchao. Mme. Deng, in frail health for several years, is the widow of former Premier Zhou Enlai. Of the 31 vice chairs of the 6th CPPCC, 17 were reelected to the

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same position in the 7th National Conference (table 6). Eleven new vice chairs were elected, thus reducing the total number to 28. Thirteen are members of the Chinese Communist Party, and 15 are either affiliates of other political parties or nonpartisans with national prestige. Of the 310 members of the CPPCC's Standing Committee, 109 (35 percent) are Communist Party members, 46 (15 percent) are members of ethnic minorities, and 30 (10 percent) are women.

The new CPPCC leadership is only slightly younger than that of the 6th CPPCC elected five years ago. The average age of retiring vice chairmen (plus retiring Chairwoman Deng) is almost 85. The average age of the 11 newly elected vice chairs (plus Chairman Li) is almost 72. With an average age of almost 80 for the 17 vice chairpersons who were reelected, the average age of the entire CPPCC leadership is now 76, compared with slightly more than 77 years of age for leaders elected in 1983. Vice chairmen range in age from the 48-year-old Fagbalha Geleg Namgyai (the youngest) and Ismail Amat (53) to Qu Wu (90), Hu Ziang (91), and Miao Yuntai (94).

The CPPCC also elected 13 special committees to conduct investigations, undertake studies, and make policy recommendations while the full body is not in session. This apparently is part of a plan intended more closely to involve experts from the CPPCC in the decisionmaking process. Not yet fully staffed, the 13 committees will handle: proposals; study; cultural and historical data; economics; education, science, and culture; health, medicine, and sports; law; nationalities affairs; religion; women's and youth affairs; overseas Chinese affairs; reunification; and foreign affairs.

(LOU) Military Commission

Deng Xiaoping was reelected state Central Military Commission chairman, with Zhao Ziyang as first vice chairman and Yang Shangkun as permanent vice chairman (table 1). Yang apparently was not explicitly named secretary general of the state military commission, as--at the party congress last fall--he had been in the corresponding party military commission; nor were Hong Xuezhi and Liu Huaqing identified as deputy secretaries general of the state military commission, the positions they hold in the party body. Also in contrast to the announced structure of the party commission, the PLA's top three officers--Chief of the General Staff Chi Haotian, Chief of the General Political Department Yang Baibing, and Chief of the General Logistics Department Zhao Nanqi--were named members of the state commission. No "members" of the party commission have been publicly identified. Until further details become available, it will be impossible to tell whether these

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differences represent a bifurcation of responsibilities between the two commissions, as was rumored when the state commission was first set up in 1983.

(U) State Council

The NPC ratified Li Peng's 1987 appointment as Acting Premier and confirmed him for a five-year term as Premier in his own right. The meeting also made extensive changes in the leadership of the State Council, reducing the number of vice premiers from five to three and the number of state councilors from 11 to nine (table 1).

Vice Premiers Wan Li and Qiao Shi both stepped down, the former to become NPC Standing Committee chairman and the latter to devote full time to party work. Veteran economic planner and Politburo Standing Committee member Yao Yilin became the senior Vice Premier and, by a decision of the State Council announced shortly after the NPC, was put in charge of day-to-day operations and economic affairs. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun was reelected; he will handle commerce, foreign trade, and agriculture. Wu Xueqian was promoted from Foreign Minister and State Councilor to Vice Premier; he will coordinate all foreign affairs.

Only two State Councilors were held over: Finance Minister Wang Bingqian and State Science and Technology Commission Chairman Song Jian. Seven new State Councilors were elected. The average age of the State Council's top officials--the Premier, Vice Premiers, and State Councilors--was reduced from 65 at the time of their election in 1983 to 61. Their educational level apparently was raised somewhat as well: nine of the current 13 have a college education.

According to an official announcement, the duties of the 11 State Councilors--listed below in rank order--will be:

- Li Tieying, culture and education;
- Qin Jiwei, national defense;
- Wang Bingqian, concurrent Minister of Finance;
- Song Jian, science and technology;
- Wang Fang, legal (and security) affairs;
- Zou Jiahua, industry and transportation;
- Li Guixian, People's Bank of China;

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- Chen Xitong, coordinating work between central departments and Beijing municipality;
- Chen Junsheng, State Council secretary general, assists Vice Premier Yao Yilin in day-to-day work of the State Council.

Ministries and Commissions

(U) The NPC approved a significant reorganization of the State Council, reducing the number of ministries from 45 to 41, the number of state bureaus from 22 to 16, and the number of "nonpermanent departments" from 82 to 43 (tables 4-6). According to an explanation of the reorganization provided by then-State Councilor Song Ping on March 28, the number of employees in ministries and commissions is to be reduced from 50,000 to 40,000 over the next six months. Most of those losing their positions will be reassigned to lower levels or to understaffed agencies involved in legal affairs, auditing, tax collection, finance, price supervision, and statistics. Others will be transferred to commercial enterprises, consulting agencies, research institutes, or factories.

(U) According to Xinhua, the new State Council is composed of 41 ministries and commissions, 19 organs directly under the State Council (the heads of which are equivalent to a vice minister), 16 state bureaus under the jurisdiction of ministries and commissions, five working organs under the State Council, and five institutions that answer directly to the State Council. The names of the heads of ministries and commissions were announced April 12. On May 4, 1988, Premier Li announced the appointments of vice ministers to all but two ministries and commissions--National Defense and State Security--and the heads of a number of the State Council's component bureaus.

(C) The new leadership of the State Council appears to bear the stamp of Li's more cautious approach to economic reform. At least 13 of the 41 ministers (32 percent) are Soviet-trained technocrats, although not all studied in the USSR at the time Li did (table 7). Two others trained in Soviet bloc countries in Eastern Europe. Five of the 10 newly appointed heads of economic ministries have long careers in the planning apparatus, a bureaucracy generally believed to take a more conservative approach to reforming China's existing economic system (table 8). Although complete background data are not available on all of the vice ministers appointed by Li in early May, foreign analysts and some Chinese have commented on the generally conservative cast of the new government leadership. Such controversial "liberals" as [ ]

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] did not lose their jobs, however.

(LOU) One of the few surprises at the NPC session was the membership's rejection of plans forwarded by acting Premier Li and announced by State Councilor Song for the reorganization of the Ministries of Railroads and Communications and the Civil Aviation Administration of China into a single ministry of transportation. Delegates reportedly argued that in view of a series of transportation disasters in preceding months that had cost more than 200 lives, transport bureaucrats should focus on improving safety without the distraction of a major restructuring and streamlining.

(U) Despite the rejection of this proposal, the NPC approved plans for a number of significant changes in the structure of the government apparatus:

State Planning Commission. The former State Planning and State Economic Commissions were combined and put in charge of China's national social and economic development. Specifically, the commission's functions will include formulating development strategies; drawing up medium-term, long-term, and annual plans; studying policies concerning resource disposition and distribution; readjusting relationships between sectors of the economy; improving macroeconomic regulation of the economy; and coordinating economic operations and production. The new commission will not be involved in management and operations of individual factories, sectors, and trades as were its predecessors. The Planning Commission is headed by Yao Yilin, the State Council's senior Vice Premier and a member of the Politburo Standing Committee.

Ministry of Personnel. Separated from the former Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the new Personnel Ministry will oversee the introduction of a new civil service system and coordinate the establishment of a system of classification for China's public employees; control the size of the bureaucracy; and manage the distribution of scientists and technicians. Former Minister of Labor and Personnel Zhao Dongwan was appointed minister.

Ministry of Labor. The other half of the former Ministry of Labor and Personnel will be responsible for supervising the establishment of the necessary labor and welfare support infrastructure to permit implementation of planned reforms related to labor mobility and bankruptcy. Specifically, the ministry will draw up plans for wages, insurance, welfare, technical training, labor protection, and safety. The ministry also likely will be involved in protecting the right of workers' congresses in

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Table 1

State Leaders

President	Yang Shangkun (age 81)
Vice President	Wang Zhen (80)

Central Military Commission

Chairman	Deng Xiaoping* (84)
First Vice Chairman	Zhao Ziyang (69)
Permanent Vice Chairman	Yang Shangkun* (81)
Members (rank order)	Hong Xuezhi (74) Liu Huaqing (71) Qin Jiwei (74) Chi Haotian (59) Yang Baibing (67) Zhao Nanqi (62)

State Council Leaders

Premier	Li Peng (59)
Vice Premiers (rank order)	Yao Yilin* (71) Tian Jiyun* (59) Wu Xueqian (66)
State Councilors (rank order)	Li Tieying (51) Qin Jiwei (74) Wang Bingqian* (63) Song Jian* (57) Wang Fang (67) Zou Jiahua (62) Li Guixian (50) Chen Xitong (58) Chen Junsheng (61)
Secretary General	Chen Junsheng (61)
Deputy Secretaries General	Bai Meiqing, Li Changan, Yan Ying, Wang Shuming, He Chunlin, Liu Zhongde, Chang Jie, Li Shizhong, Xi Dehua, An Chengxin

\* Reelected.

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Table 2

National People's Congress Leadership

Standing Committee Chairman	Wan Li (71)
Standing Committee Vice Chairmen (rank order)	
Xi Zhongxun (74)	Rong Yiren* (72)
Ulanhu (81) <sup>1</sup> /	Ye Fei* (74)
Peng Chong* (73)	Liao Hansheng* (76)
Wei Guoqing* (74)	Ni Zhifu (55)
Zhu Xuefan* (83)	Chen Muhua (f) (67)
Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme* (77)	Fei Xiaotong (77)
Banqen Erdini Qioygi Gyancan* (50)	Sun Qimeng (77)
Seipidin* (73)	Lei Jieqiong (82)
Zhou Gucheng* (89)	Wang Hanbin (62) <sup>2</sup> /
Yan Jici* (87)	
Standing Committee Secretary General	Peng Chong (73)

Committees of the NPC

Nationalities Committee

Chairman	Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme
Vice Chairmen	Yu Wen, Li Xuezhi, Aisin Gioro Pujie, Li Gui, Tao Aiying, Puncog Wangje

Law Committee

Chairman	Wang Hanbin
Vice Chairmen	Song Rufen, Fei Yimin, Gu Ming, Xiang Chunyi, Jiang Ping

Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs

Chairman	Xi Zhongxun
Vice Chairmen	Zou Yu, Meng Liankun, Peng Qingyuan, Jiao Shanmin

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Table 2, continued

Financial and Economic Committee

Chairman	Chen Muhua (f)
Vice Chairmen	Ye Lin, Ma Hong, Tao Dayong, Li Peng, Zhang Gensheng, Dong Fureng

Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee

Chairman	Zhou Gucheng
Vice Chairmen	Zheng Chengxian, Hu Jiwei, Hu Keshi, Wang Wei, Liu Bing

Foreign Affairs Committee

Chairman	Liao Hansheng
Vice Chairmen	Fu Hao, Zeng Tao, Zhang Wenjin, Yao Guang, Ke Ping

Overseas Chinese Committee

Chairman	Ye Fei
Vice Chairmen	He Ying, Liang Lingguang, Gao Dengbang, Chen Zongji

\* Reelected.

- 1/ Ulanhu served as PRC Vice President from 1983 to 1988.
- 2/ Wang Hanbin served as NPC Standing Committee Secretary General from 1983 to 1988.

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Table 3

Chinese People's Political Consultative  
Conference Leadership

Chairman

Li Xiannian (79)1/

Vice Chairmen  
(rank order)

Wang Renzhong (71)  
Yan Mingfu (57)  
Fang Yi (72)  
Gu Mu (74)  
Yang Jingren\* (70)  
Kang Keking (f)\* (77)  
Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai\* (48)  
Hu Ziang\* (91)  
Qian Changzhao\* (89)  
Zhou Peiyuan\* (87)  
Miao Yuntai\* (94)  
Wang Guangying\* (69)  
Deng Zhaoxiang\* (85)  
Zhao Puchu\* (81)

Qu Wu\* (90)  
Ba Jin\* (84)  
Ma Wenrui\* (76)  
Liu Jingji\* (86)  
Wang Enmao\* (75)  
Qian Xuesen\* (77)  
Qian Weichang\* (76)  
Hu Sheng (70)  
Sun Xiaoxun (82)  
Cheng Siyuan (80)  
Lu Jiayi (73)  
Qian Zhengying (f) (65)  
Su Buqing (86)  
Ismail Amat (53)

Secretary General

Zhou Shaozheng\* (62)

\* Reelected.

1/ Li Xiannian served as PRC President from 1983 to 1988.

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Table 4

State Council Ministries

Foreign Affairs

Minister: Qian Qichen (60)  
Vice Ministers: Zhou Nan, Liu Shuqing,  
Zhu Qizhen, Qi Huaiyuan

National Defense

Minister: Qin Jiwei (74)  
Vice Ministers: None announced

State Planning Commission

Minister: Yao Yilin\* (71)1/  
Vice Ministers: Fang Weizhong, Gan Ziyu,  
Ye Qing, Zhang Shou,  
Hao Jianxiu (f), Liu Zhongyi,  
Sheng Shuren, Chen Guangjian

Commission for Restructuring the Economic System

Minister: Li Peng (59)  
Vice Ministers: He Guanghui, Liu Hongru,  
Zhang Yanning, Gao Shangquan

State Education Commission

Minister: Li Tieying (51)  
Vice Ministers: He Dongchang, Teng Teng,  
Zhu Kaixuan, Liu Bin,  
Zou Shiyan, Wang Mingda

State Science and Technology Commission

Minister: Song Jian\* (57)  
Vice Ministers: Ruan Chongwu, Jiang Minkuan,  
Li Xue, Guo Shuyan,  
Zhu Lilan (f)

National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission

Minister: Ding Henggao\* (57)  
Vice Ministers: Shen Rongjun, Xie Guang,  
Huai Guomo

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Table 4, continued

State Nationalities Affairs Commission

Minister: Ismail Amat\* (53)  
Vice Ministers: Wu Jinghua, Zhao Yannian,  
Jiang Jiafu, Zhou Jia,  
Chen Xin (f), Zhang Zhu,  
Bao Yushan

Public Security

Minister: Wang Fang\* (67)  
Vice Ministers: Gu Linfang, Tao Siju, Yu Lei,  
Hu Zhiguang

State Security

Minister: Jia Chunwang\* (50)  
Vice Ministers: None announced

Supervision

Minister: Wei Jianxing\* (57)  
Vice Ministers: Liu Mingjiu, Xu Qing, He Yong,  
Feng Tiyun

Civil Affairs

Minister: Cui Naifu\* (59)  
Vice Ministers: Zhang Dejiang, Zou Entong,  
Fan Baojun

Justice

Minister: Cai Cheng (60)  
Vice Ministers: Jin Jian, Lu Jian

Finance

Minister: Wang Bingqian\* (63)  
Vice Ministers: Chi Haibin, Liu Zhongli,  
Xiang Huaicheng

Personnel

Minister: Zhao Dongwan\* (62)2/  
Vice Ministers: Cheng Lianchang, Zhang Zhijian,  
Zhang Hanfu

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Table 4, continued

Labor

Minister: Luo Gan (52)  
Vice Ministers: Yan Zhongqin, Li Boying

Geology and Mineral Resources

Minister: Zhu Xun\* (57)  
Vice Ministers: Xia Guozhi, Zhang Wenju,  
Zhang Hongren, Fang Zhangshun

Construction

Minister: Lin Hanxiong (58)  
Vice Ministers: Ye Putang, Can Zhijian,  
Zhou Ganzhi

Energy Resources

Minister: Huang Yicheng (61)  
Vice Ministers: Shi Dazhen, Hu Fuguo, Lu Youmei

Railways

Minister: Li Senmao\* (58)<sup>3/</sup>  
Vice Ministers: Zhang Xintai, Sun Yongfu,  
Luo Yunguang

Communications

Minister: Qian Yongchang\* (55)  
Vice Ministers: Wang Zhanyi, Zheng Guangdi (r),  
Lin Zuyi

Machine Building and Electronics Industry

Minister: Zou Jiahua\* (62)<sup>4/</sup>  
Vice Ministers: He Guangyuan, Zhang Xuedong,  
Tang Zhongwen, Zeng Peiyan,  
Zhao Minsheng

Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry

Minister: Lin Zongtang (61)  
Vice Ministers: Jiang Xiesheng, Liu Jiyuan,  
He Wenzhi, Sun Jiadong

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Table 4, continued

Metallurgical Industry

Minister: Qi Yuanjing\* (59)  
Vice Ministers: Li Ming, Wang Rulin,  
Xu Daquan

Chemical Industry

Minister: Qin Zhongda\* (65)  
Vice Ministers: Lin Yincui, Tan Zhuzhou,  
Wang Min (f), Pan Liansheng

Light Industry

Minister: Zeng Xianlin\* (59)  
Vice Ministers: Kang Zhonglun, Chen Shineng,  
Yu Zhen, Xiao Yongding

Textile Industry

Minister: Wu Wenying (f)\* (56)  
Vice Ministers: Ji Guobiao, Du Juezhou,  
Wang Zengjing

Posts and Telecommunications

Minister: Yang Taifang\* (61)  
Vice Ministers: Zhu Gaofeng, Song Zhiyuan,  
Wu Jichuan

Water Resources

Minister: Yang Zhenhuai (59)  
Vice Ministers: Lou Puli, Niu Maosheng

Agriculture

Minister: He Kang\* (65)  
Vice Ministers: Xiang Chongyang, Chen Yaobang,  
Liu Jiang

Forestry

Minister: Gao Dezhan\* (56)  
Vice Ministers: Liu Guangyun, Xu Youfang,  
Shen Maocheng

Table 4, continued

Commerce

Minister: Hu Ping (57)  
Vice Ministers: Pan Yao, He Jihai,  
Zhang Shiyao, Fu Limin

Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

Minister: Zheng Tuobin\* (64)  
Vice Ministers: Li Lanqing, Lu Xuejian,  
Wang Pingqing, Shen Jueren

Materials

Minister: Liu Suinian (58)  
Vice Ministers: Ling Yuxun, Ting Xiaonong,  
Lu Xusheng

Culture

Minister: Wang Meng\* (54)  
Vice Ministers: Gao Zhanxiang, Wang Jifu,  
Liu Deyou, Ying Ruocheng

Radio, Cinema, and Television

Minister: Ai Zhisheng\* (59)  
Vice Ministers: Nie Dajiang, Ma Qingxiong,  
Xu Chonghua, Chen Haosu,  
Wang Feng

Public Health

Minister: Chen Minzhang\* (56)  
Vice Ministers: He Jiesheng (f), Gu Yingqi,  
Hu Ximing

State Physical Culture and Sports Commission

Minister: Li Menghua\* (66)  
Vice Ministers: He Zhenliang, Yuan Weimin,  
Xu Yinsheng, Zheng Caizhen (f)

State Family Planning Commission

Minister: Peng Peiyun (f)\* (58)  
Vice Ministers: Cheng Chongxuan, Peng Yu (f)

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Table 4, continued

People's Bank of China

Governor:	Li Guixian (50)
Vice Governors:	Liu Hongru, Qiu Qing (f), Tong Zengying, Zhou Zhengqing, Chen Yuan

Auditing Administration

Auditor General:	Lu Peijian* (60)
Deputy Auditors General:	Cui Jianmin, Luo Jinxin, Li Jinhua, Zheng Li (f)

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\* Reappointed.

- 1/ Yao Yilin was chairman of the State Planning Commission from January 1987 to April 1988. He will head the new State Planning Commission, a combination of the former State Planning and State Economic Commissions.
- 2/ Zhao Dongwan was Minister of Labor and Personnel. He will head the new Ministry of Personnel.
- 3/ Li Senmao was appointed Acting Minister of Railroads after the February 1988 resignation of Minister Ding Guangen.
- 4/ Zou Jiahua was Minister of the State Machine Building Commission. He will head the combined Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry.
- 5/ He Kang was Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry. The name of the ministry has been shortened.

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Table 5

Organs Directly Under the State Council (19)

	<u>Director</u>
State Statistical Bureau	Zheng Sai
State Administration of Commodity Prices	Cheng Ziping
State Building Materials Industry Bureau	(not announced)
State Pharmaceutical Administration	Qi Moujia
General Customs Administration	Dan Jie
State Technology Supervision Administration	Xiu Zhijian
State Administration for Industry and Commerce	Ren Zhonglin
State Environmental Protection Bureau	(not announced)
Civil Aviation Administration of China	Hu Yizhou
National Tourism Administration	Liu Yi
National Oceanography Bureau	Yan Hongmu
National Meteorological Bureau	Zou Jingmeng
State Seismological Bureau	An Qiyuan
State Land Administration	Wang Xianjin
Press and Publications Administration	Du Daozheng
State Archives Bureau	Han Yuhu
Bureau of Religious Affairs	Ren Wuzhi
Counselors' Office of the State Council	Wu Qingtong
Bureau of Government Offices Administration	Cheng Jie

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Table 6

Administrative Bodies Under the State Council (5)

	<u>Director</u>	<u>Deputy Directors</u>
Bureau of Legislative Affairs	Sun Wanzhong	
Office of Foreign Affairs	(not announced)	
Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs	Liao Hui	Lin Shuiling, Li Xinghao, Chen Baigao
Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office	Ji Pengfei	Li Hou, Lu Ping
Special Economic Zones Office	He Chunlin	

Institutions Directly Under the State Council (5)

	<u>Director</u>
Xinhua News Agency	Mu Qing
Chinese Academy of Sciences	Zhou Guangzhao
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	Hu Sheng
Research Center on Economic, Technological, and Social Development	Ma Hong
Rural Development Research Center	Du Runsheng

State Bureaus (16)  
(under the administration of ministries or commissions)

	<u>Director</u>
State Administration of Taxation	Jin Xing
State Patent Office	Jiang Minkuan
State Bureau of Foreign Experts	(not announced)

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Table 6, continued

	<u>Director</u>
State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine	Hu Ximing
State Language Planning Committee	Chen Yuan
State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau	Jiang Ming
State Administration of State Property	(not announced)
State Administration of Gold Control	(not announced)
State Administration of Nuclear Safety	(Jiang Shengjie?)
State Bureau of Surveying and Cartography	(not announced)
National Administration of Mineral Reserves	(not announced)
National Administration of Cultural Property	(not announced)
National Security Bureau (also called National Bureau for Protecting State Secrets)	(not announced)
State Administration of Exchange Control	(not announced)
PRC Administration of Import and Export Commodities Inspection	(not announced)
State Copyright Bureau	(not announced)

Other State Council Agencies  
(a partial list among the 43)

Committee for the Establishment of State Organs	(not announced)
National Greening Committee	(not announced)
State Flood Control Headquarters	(not announced)
Central Headquarters for the Prevention of Forest Fires	(not announced)
Central Committee for Patriotic Health Movement	(not announced)

Source: Xinhua, April 12, May 3, and May 4, 1988

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Table 7

Soviet Bloc-Trained Members of the New  
State Council Leadership

Soviet-Trained

Ding Henggao - Chairman, Commission for National Defense  
Science, Technology, and Industry  
Huang Yicheng - Minister of Energy  
Li Guixian - State Councilor; Chairman, People's Bank  
Li Peng - Premier; Chairman, Restructuring Commission  
Lin Hanxiong - Minister of Construction  
Qi Yuanjing - Minister of Metallurgical Industry  
Qian Qichen - Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Song Jian - State Councilor; Chairman, Science and Technology  
Commission  
Wei Jianxing - Minister of Supervision  
Zeng Xianlin - Minister of Light Industry  
Zhao Dongwan - Minister of Personnel  
Zhu Xun - Minister of Geology and Minerals  
Zou Jiahua - State Councilor; Minister of Machine Building  
and Electronics Industry

Eastern Europe-Trained

Li Tieying - State Councilor; Chairman, State Education  
Commission (Czechoslovakia)  
Luo Gan - Minister of Labor (German Democratic Republic)

Table 8

Newly Appointed Economic Ministers  
With Planning Backgrounds

Minister of Construction Lin Hanxiong  
(former vice chairman, State Economic Commission)  
Minister of Energy Huang Yicheng  
(former vice chairman, State Planning Commission)  
Minister of Materials Liu Suinian  
(former vice chairman, State Planning Commission)  
Minister of Commerce Hu Ping (former vice chairman,  
State Economic Commission, former Governor of Fujian,  
and former director of the Fujian planning commission)  
Minister of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry Lin Zongtang  
(former vice chairman, State Economic Commission)

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Table 9

Vote Tabulations for Top Chinese Leaders at  
First Session, 7th NPC

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Nega- tive</u>	<u>Abstention</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Negative</u>
Yang Shangkun	President	124	34	2,883	5.5
Wang Zhen	Vice President	212	77	2,883	10.0
Deng Xiaoping	CMC Chairman	25	8	2,883	1.1
Wan Li	NPC Chairman	64	11	2,883	2.6
Li Peng	Premier	18	5	2,877	0.8
Yao Yilin	Vice Premier	43	5	2,859	1.7
Tian Jiyun	Vice Premier	122	12	2,859	4.7
Wu Xueqian	Vice Premier	123	13	2,859	4.8
Li Tieying	State Councilor	229	10	2,859	8.5
Qin Jiwei	State Councilor	53	3	2,859	2.0
Wang Bingqian	State Councilor	225	19	2,859	8.5
Song Jian	State Councilor	76	6	2,859	2.9
Wang Fang	State Councilor	204	14	2,859	7.6
Zou Jiahua	State Councilor	42	6	2,859	1.7
Li Guixian	State Councilor	404	29	2,859	15.1
Chen Xitong	State Councilor	118	8	2,859	4.4
Chen Junsheng	State Councilor	72	1	2,859	2.6
Chen Muhua	NPC Vice Chair	313	45	2,883	12.4
Zhou Gucheng	"	164	96	2,883	9.0
Yan Jici	"	200	45	2,883	8.5

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Table 9, continued

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Nega- tive</u>	<u>Abstention</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Negative</u>
Wei Guoqing	NPC Vice Chair	206	24	2,883	8.0
Ni Zhifu	"	119	24	2,883	5.0
Lei Jieqiong	"	93	26	2,883	4.1
Zhu Xuefan	"	95	15	2,883	3.8
Ye Fei	"	88	9	2,883	3.4
Ulanhu	"	79	16	2,883	3.3
Xi Zhongxun	"	46	8	2,883	1.9
Wang Hanbin	"	44	8	2,883	1.8
Fei Xiaotong	"	40	7	2,883	1.6
Panqen Erdini	"	31	6	2,883	1.3
Sun Qimeng	"	26	9	2,883	1.2
Seipidin Aze	"	24	7	2,883	1.1
Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme	"	19	8	2,883	0.9
Liao Hansheng	"	22	3	2,883	0.9
Rong Yiren	"	15	3	2,883	0.6
Peng Chong	"	14	3	2,883	0.6

Sources: Hong Kong Standard, April 12, 1988 (FBIS April 12, 1988, pp. 25-28); Hong Kong Standard, April 13, 1988 (FBIS April 13, 1988, pp. 27-28); Kyodo News Service, April 9, 1988 (FBIS April 11, 1988, p. 21).

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enterprises to participate in management. The new minister, Luo Gan, is an East German-trained former vice chairman of the all-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Ministry of Materials. Based on the former State Materials Administration, the new ministry was set up to oversee the commercialization of important raw and semifinished industrial materials. It apparently will set up a number of product-specific subsidiary trading companies which are intended to take control over key materials from individual industrial ministries. These individual ministries heretofore have hoarded scarce materials or restricted their distribution to enterprises within their own bureaucratic networks. The minister is Liu Suinian, a former vice chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Ministry of Energy. This new ministry consists of the former Ministries of Coal and Petroleum Industry, the nuclear energy elements of the former Ministry of Nuclear Industry, and the hydroelectric power elements of the former Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. The ministry is to coordinate national energy policy, manage and develop energy resources, and manage energy production. Huang Yicheng, the former State Planning Commission vice chairman in charge of energy, was named minister.

Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry. The former State Machine Building Industry Commission and Ministry of Electronics Industry were combined with the intention of promoting greater rationalization within the machinery industries and integration of machine building with electronics. Zou Jiahua, concurrently promoted to State Councilor, will serve as minister. Zou was chairman of the Machine Building Commission.

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